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Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

The opening speech of President

Clarkson, before the Republican League

convention, was in excellent spirit and

full of vim, vigor and victory.

As Senator Voorhees did not vote for

the Sherman silver act, he should be

ready to vote for its repeal, unless he is

willing to admit that he did not vote

wisely in 1890 when the bill became a

law.

KENTUCKY hospitality is proverbial,

and it is being extended to the visiting

Republicans in Louisville in right royal

fashion. When it comes to hospitality

there is nothing mean about Kentucky

Democrats.

The members of Congress who have

heretofore been advocates of free coin-

age have decidedly the advantage

of those who have been opposed to the

silver heresy all these years, now that

the President is going to win the former

by patronage.

The new postmaster at Terre Haute

evidently thinks that with Senator

Voorhees and John E. Lamb at his back

he can violate the civil-service law with

impunity. When he runs against that

snag he will find the twin spoilsman

cannot help him.

There is reason to believe that if

Headman Maxwell could swap his ax

for a score of electrocution chairs, such

as are used in New York, he might do

his work with much more neatness,

and what, to the Democrats, is more

important, with much greater dispatch.

If the President can cause the repeal

of the Sherman silver law in September,

and then send a commission to an inter-

national silver conference, something

may be done; but Europe will do nothing

so long as there is a hope that the

United States will assume the silver

burden of the commercial world.

The restaurateurs, concessionaires and

boarding house keepers of Chicago

have evidently started out to feather

their nests by fleecing visitors to the

exposition. The reports leave no doubt

that extortion is being practiced on al-

most every hand. These evils can be

corrected, and must be, or the expo-

sition will suffer irreparable damage in

its finances. The exposition has six

months to run, and the managers should

lose no time in removing these causes

of complaint.

SINCE the 4th of March Washington

has been full of Georgia colonels with

their eyes fixed upon the enticing plums

of office which hung so near and yet so

far. A few days ago the Atlanta Con-

stitution's poet printed a pathetic call

to them to return. "Oh, there'll be jubila-

tion when the colonels all come

home," he sang. Probably the poet's

wish will be gratified now. Since Cleve-

land has kicked them out of the White

House there is no longer a reason why

they should linger patiently about like

Mary's lamb.

Of course, Postmaster Thompson will

be removed. The local bosses, backed

by Representative Bynum and Senators

Voorhees and Turpie, demand it, and

that settles it. The pretense of in-

vestigating charges against Mr. Thomp-

son and of exercising some sort of judi-

cial fairness is all rot. So is the pre-

tense of observing the spirit of the

civil-service law. Mr. Thompson will

be removed because he is a Republi-

cans, and all Republicans are offensive

partisans. This administration's "rules"

are made only to be broken.

The Chicago Inter Ocean complains

that the attacks of New York papers,

and the editors of smaller papers who

have been refused tickets, are calcu-

lated to hurt the prospects of the world's

fair. It is possible they can do some-

thing, but the thing which is calculated

to injure the fair most is the reports of

the exorbitant charges for food made by

those people on the fair grounds who are

there by the action of the managers.

Still, that is a drawback which can be

remedied by the lunch-basket. As for

the editor, why should he not pay his

way like any other man?

A CONNERSVILLE correspondent sends

an extract giving the national debts of

the leading nations, in which the liab-

ilities of the United States are given as

\$13.84 per capita, while those of Europe

nations range from \$30.79 for Russia,

\$57.79 for Great Britain to \$116.32

for France. The United States debt is

so much smaller per capita than that

of any other nation that he suspects that

State and municipal debts are not in-

cluded. He is right. The total debt of

the people of the United States when

the census of 1890 was taken was \$2,027-

170,540, of which \$801,960,104 was the debt of the United States government. The rest is: State debts, \$238,997,389; county, \$145,048,045; municipal, \$724,463,060; school district, \$36,701,948. The aggregate debt is \$232.37 per capita, against \$60.73 per capita in 1880. During the decade, while county, municipal and school debts were increased, the aggregate of federal and State debts was reduced one-third. Indiana, it may be added, is one of the States in which the State debt was increased during the decade. On the whole, however, local indebtedness increased in much smaller ratio than did population. But while European nations have not state debts, many cities and other local organizations have a large bonded indebtedness, which would make the per capita debt in Great Britain and France much larger than it is as a national debt.

MY COMMISSIONER GETS HIS REWARD.

The appointment of "My Commissioner" Blount as minister resident to Hawaii is an attempt on the part of the administration to legitimize the unlawful act of sending him there without a commission and give an appearance of consistency to its tortuous and blundering policy in the Hawaiian matter. Every step it has taken has shown a willingness to sacrifice the interests and honor of the United States in order to cast discredit on the last administration. The withdrawal of the treaty of annexation, the sending out of "My commissioner," the hauling down of the American flag, the implied censure and enforced resignation of Minister Stevens, the dilly-dallying policy adopted towards the provisional government, and now the appointment of Mr. Blount as minister are successive steps in a policy which threatens to bring disgrace on the country.

If the administration had been free to act for the interests and honor of the country, and not compelled to justify its own acts and patch up a policy which has been nothing but a succession of blunders, it would long ago have recognized the *de facto* government and censured Mr. Blount for hauling down the flag. Instead of appointing him minister, it would have recalled him. The provisional government at Honolulu has fully vindicated its right to recognition by giving the islands the best government they have ever had, and by substituting law, and order, and decency for the illegal outrages and Cabinet corruptions that prevailed before the monarchy was overthrown. It is poor encouragement for the intelligent and patriotic men who constitute that government, and who are trying to rescue the islands from the tyranny of a semi-civilized royalty, to have the great Republic to which they looked for support giving them the cold shoulder, disgracing its accredited minister and rewarding with his place the man who ordered its flag hauled down.

HYPOCRISY AS WELL AS MURDER.

The posthumous statement of Carlyle W. Harris, who has just been executed in New York for the murder of his wife, is doubtless the last of the dramatic features with which he and his family sought to invest his case. In its psychological aspects the case furnishes something of a study. In its moral and legal aspects there was nothing extraordinary about it. It was simply a case of cruel, deliberate, cold-blooded murder. There is not a peg on which to hang a reasonable doubt of Harris's guilt. Few persons charged with crime have ever been more ably and obstinately defended, or been afforded ampler opportunities to clear themselves of suspicion. Every device known to a system of law all too lenient to criminals was exhausted in his favor. An intelligent and impartial jury of twelve men found him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The judge before whom the case was tried said his guilt was clearly established. A special agent appointed by the Governor to investigate the case reported that he could find no ground for the exercise of executive clemency. After every means of thwarting justice had been exhausted, Harris was executed, as he undoubtedly deserved to be.

Yet, throughout his trial, after his conviction, and up to the moment of his death, Harris posed as an innocent man and a martyr, and by means of a posthumous statement still declares from his grave that he was falsely accused and wrongly convicted. His coffin-plate was made to aver that he was "murdered," and his after-death statement reiterates the assertion. No doubt many impressionable people will believe this solemn declaration of innocence, and no doubt that was just what Harris expected and desired. His whole course shows him to have been a hypocritical scoundrel who would hesitate at no crime to gratify his own desires and at the same time maintain an appearance of respectability before the world. All the time he was thinking of himself and his family, and the effect of his conviction on his and their social standing. He had no tender recollections of his dead wife nor thought of her family; he was only concerned for his own. To do him justice, he did show a sort of affection for his mother and an intense desire to shield her from the disgrace which would attach to his execution. For this he posed as a martyr during and after his trial, and went to death with a lie on his lips. In the last sentence of his posthumous statement he says, "I beg of those who think, or speak, or write of me in years, to come will do so as kindly as they can." He was still thinking of how he would stand in public estimation after his death. He poses even in his grave. His heartlessness was only equalled by his egotism. He had actually worked himself into a belief that the court, the prosecutor and the jury had conspired to put him out of the way for personal reasons. "Carlyle Harris living," he says, "would be a daily menace to the career of Smythe, Wellman and others." The notoriety gained by his crime and the undue importance given to his case had fed his selfishness and flattered his vanity to such a degree as to make him think he was of sufficient

importance to make his life or death a matter of public consequence.

The sneaking, cowardly, hypocritical character of the man is shown by the fact that the last act of his life was one of deception towards his mother. After all that she had done and suffered for him, and after all that he professed to feel for her, he lied to her from the chair of death. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and he had been baptized in that church. After he found that his case was hopeless so far as human relief was concerned, and that there would be no pardon or reprieve, he joined the Catholic Church, made confession in the death-house at Sing Sing, and was granted absolution. Yet he refused to have the priest with him during the last hour for fear there might be adverse comment on his change of faith, and because he did not wish his mother to know it. So he sneaked into the next world under cover of a faith which he did not have the courage to publicly avow, and concealed from his mother the fact that he had abjured her religion. He continued to pose before the world as a Protestant while he was trying to pose before God as a Catholic. He lied even in his profession of religion. His last act was in keeping with the cowardly crime for which he was rightly executed. The world is better off without such cold-blooded scoundrels and canting hypocrites. There are murderers and murderers. Carlyle Harris was one of the worst of the class.

UNLESS the Democratic leaders here are not telling the truth, they have made no charges against Postmaster Thompson based upon offensive partisanship or anything else. So far as can be ascertained, two or three disgruntled persons, one a gambler and lottery-ticket dealer, have a grudge against the Postmaster because one of them, a Republican for revenue only at that time, was refused appointment after he had passed the civil-service examination. He was notoriously bankrupt in character that Mr. Thompson could not put him in any position requiring integrity. It is understood that one of the charges is based upon the complaint of Mr. Swift, in his Civil Service Chronicle, because Mr. Thompson went to the Republican national convention as a spectator while on leave of absence. So far as Postmaster Thompson is concerned, as he has not managed the Indianapolis postoffice for all the people and in obedience to the spirit, as well as the letter, of the civil-service law, then it is impossible to do so. All appointments have been made from the civil-service lists, and two civil-service commissioners, Roosevelt and Lyman, are on record to the effect that the civil-service law has been scrupulously observed by Postmaster Thompson. As to the management of the office, inspectors have pronounced it a model.

It is not known yet if John Ruskin will accept the place of poet laureate tendered him by Mr. Gladstone. If he does it will probably be in the spirit in which it was offered, viz., a recognition of his high literary character and without any expectation that he will write birthday poems and perfunctory odes in honor of the royal family. Mr. Ruskin is too old to begin that sort of nonsense, and has too much literary reputation to risk it in that way. He is his seventy-fifth year and has not written poetry since he was twenty-six years old. Most of his verses were written under the age of seventeen, and neither he nor his friends would care to exploit them now. In his autobiography, published a few years ago under the title of "Prateritia," he says of "Lines on Mont Blanc," written when he was twenty-six, that it was his last attempt at serious verse-writing, as he "finally perceived he could express nothing he had to say rightly in that manner." A good many alleged poets have gone through their lives without making this discovery. Perhaps it was a fortunate thing for the world that Ruskin discovered so early in life that prose and not poetry was his forte. Evidently he thought that the best poetry was none too good. In one of his works he says: "Never read bad or common poetry, never write any poetry yourself; there is perhaps rather too much than too little in the world already." Again, in "Modern Painters," he says: "Those who sincerely love poetry know too well the touch of the master's hands on the chords to fumble them after him." From this it would appear that he quit writing poetry because he thought it was not his mission. And yet his prose shows that he could have written good poetry if he had preferred that form of expression. During the last forty-eight years he has written no verses except a few songs for nursery rhymes. Mr. Ruskin does not need the small salary attached to the position of poet laureate, as he has an income of about \$15,000 from his works, but he may accept the place because it might look churlish to decline so graceful a compliment from a Prime Minister whom not long ago he castigated in his pure and vigorous English as a dismemberer of the British empire.

A few days since the Journal inadvertently did the Houston (Tex.) Post an injustice by attributing the following quotation to it:

On the millions now paid out in pensions any one who knows anything of the civil war knows that three-fourths are paid to thieves, deserters, sneaks and bounty jumpers who never served an honorable day in battle.

The Texas paper merely copied it from the Illustrated American, an Eastern paper, edited by one of the snobs who affect mugwumpery and say the meanest things about the men who put up life to save the Republic, while such detractors were wearing their first suits of knickerbockers.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of yesterday has an editorial, in Waterson's best style, on "Our Friends, the Enemy." With a spice of broad politics, it is more a generous greeting to political foemen who, on many a hard fought field, have demonstrated an ability to keep up their end of the fight. The article concludes:

Gentlemen of the Republican clubs, we salute you! Come you for peace here, or come you for war.

The Board of Public Works took final action yesterday on the following street improvement resolutions:

For paving with asphalt the roadway of Washington street, from Missouri street to White street. Length, 2,173 feet; width, eighty feet.

For paving with asphalt the roadway of Massachusetts street, from College avenue to Belmont street. Length, 1,048 feet; width, fifty feet.

The Board of Public Works addressed a communication to President McKinley, of the council, stating that an ordinance granting the Big Four railway the right to connect its tracks with those of the Union Railway Company, near Delaware street, in consideration of the removal of other tracks, which have heretofore been on Delaware street, would be sent to it for action.

come you for war, we are equally beholden to you! We have met you often, and sometimes we have, so that honors are tolerably easy between us. We like you the less because you are good fighters, good stayers and good party men. It is a right born to each of us. He is no true man who would abridge it to save an ill-nighit abundance of power. The world moves. The flag floats proudly from the masthead of the ship of state! God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives and is a democratic government, is none the less your government because we control its action. Where all Americans do, here's looking toward you, gentlemen, and a murmur in him who says that, for these few days, anyhow, the Republican boys in the trenches do not own the town!

The ceremonies yesterday at the opening of the Imperial Institute, at Kensington Gardens, near London, were brilliant and impressive, as such things go. The people who manage those things in London are always equal to a state occasion. The Queen acted her part with royal dignity, and when she touched the button electricity died the rest.

The first victim singled out by Representative Taylor, of the First district, for the ax of Headman Maxwell was W. F. Hudson, of Patoka, Gibson county, a man who was mustered out of the Eighteenth Indiana with broken health and who has been an excellent postmaster. His successor is an able bodied young Democrat.

The following dispatch was sent to Mr. Depew upon the death of his wife by ex-President Harrison:

No one can send to you a deeper or more appropriate sympathy than I did. May God strengthen you to bear this inexpressible sorrow.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

What are the provisions of the last fish law in this State?

The act of March 5, 1889, prohibits the taking of food fish in March, April, May, June, January, February, November and December, with gig or spear, or in any month during the first three years after the waters have been stocked by the United States, at any time, in any waters; the use of dynamite or other explosives to kill fish, and use of seine, run or trap to catch fish. The penalty is not more than \$25. The law does not prohibit fishing with hook and line. The possession of a gill net or seine is accepted as evidence of fishing, and incurs a fine of from \$50 to \$200.

FITCHLEY AND CONDUIT FISS.

Architect Stem's Request Banded Back and Forth Between Them—City Affairs.

Building Inspector Fitchley and Mr. Conduit, of the Board of Public Works, indulged in another passage of words at the meeting of the board yesterday. John Stem had gone to the building inspector seeking permission to build a large porch over the walk in front of the Grand Hotel. Mr. Fitchley told him that he could not grant the permission, as he had no control over the street, and referred him to the board. Mr. Stem then called on the board, and it told him to go back to the building inspector. Later Mr. Fitchley called at the board's office and wanted to know what had happened in the matter. Mr. Conduit replied by demanding to know of him why he had sent such persons to the board, and intimated pretty strongly that if Mr. Fitchley did not know how to run his office he had better propose to do it for him. Mr. Fitchley retorted by saying that he had not sent Mr. Stem to the board on any business that related to his office, but that he had done so because he thought it would result in Mr. Fitchley getting up and leaving the room without any settlement of the discussion.

Trying to Avoid Damages.

The board addressed a letter to the city attorney, stating that it did not want to give the property owners, through whose land the main intercepting sewer from Merrill street to White river will pass, any damages for the building of it, and asked him the proper mode of procedure. The assessment roll and the papers which relate to the condemnatory proceedings have all been prepared, and it therefore falls to the attorney to make the assessment of benefits and damages equal, or assess any damages at all.

Sewer in Woodruff Place.

The board, understanding that the trustees of Woodruff Place are desirous of joining in the expense of building a sewer in Clifford avenue, addressed a communication to them asking if they would guarantee to the contractor any and all assessments that might be made against the property holders of that corporation.

Municipal Notes.

A petition for cement walks on the west side of Delaware street, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, was granted.

The board ordered the sprinkling inspector to see that the crossings of all tracks at grade be kept in good order on South New Jersey and East streets.

A petition for grading and graveling the roadway and walks of Kenwood, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth streets, was referred to the city engineer.

A petition for cement walks on the south side of Ohio street, from Pennsylvania to East street, was not granted by the board, although it was reported adversely on the improvement.

Complaint was made of the condition of Illinois street just below Twelfth street, the water standing in puddles owing to the grading. The street commissioner was ordered to investigate.

A petition for grading and graveling and paving with brick the walks of Excelsior avenue, from Fourth avenue to Monroe street, was granted, and the engineer was ordered to prepare the necessary papers.

The board addressed a communication to the water company ordering it to at once remove the obnoxious dirt and dust from a corner street, from Michigan to St. Clair, and also in Washington street west of Hanna street.

Oran Perry, of the Pennsylvania railroad, made complaint of the dirt and dust on the railroad men to open their office windows. The board will order the matter referred to at once, and to have the viaduct scraped and cleaned once a week.

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